WAS A GREAT SHOW

Fourth of July Celebration the Best on Record.

NEW FEATURES IN THE PARADE

Trades-Unions and Italian and Swiss Residents Made an Excellent Industrial Display—Mr. Mulkey's Oration.

Perfect weather and the best celebration Portland has ever had is the record of July 4, 1901. Morning opened with a sky full of blue and the din of bombs and the Continental salute. As the day advanced Sol gave his rays full sweep at the town, and the afternoon took on Summer heat and was plenty warm enough for the men marching with guns and carrying standards, but not oppressive to the thousands of spectators that lined the streets.

The parade had many features that lifted it out of the humdrum of heavy marching order, and made it a happy blending of patriotism and modern industry. Any one of its divisions would have been a good Fourth of July show. The Third Regiment, officered in part by veterans of the Spanish and Filipino wars, made an especially fine turn-out with 542 stalwart young men. Under the drilling of as competent disciplinarians as any National Guard has, it has reached as high a state of proficiency in arms as the famous First Regiment could boast of when it sailed for Manila three years ago.

Previous Fourth of July parades have been dull, almost uninteresting, with the weight of bayonets and a trailing of secret societies and "citizens in carriages." All this material was utilized yesterday and made over in new form. The traditional liberty car was there, of course—the thought of abandoning it never could be entertained—but Columbia never looked so winsome nor have the girls ever been so handsome and numerous; and the old car itself never was so spick and span. And with what precision the soldier boys marched! The new features were the contests of the civic organizations for prizes, the floral turnout, and the displays of the trades unions. For beginners they were very good. The floral display was not in quantity what Portland's wealth of flowers could have made it, but the quality was up to the standard. Saw mills and their workers, painters and decorators, and lathers, made a creditable exhibit of Portland's manufactures, and the Italian and Swiss residents put on the finishing touches with their floats of vegetable gardening and dairying.

Trap shooting, bicycle races, events on the river, the literary exercises at the Marquam, and fireworks at night, completed the programme of a public celebration which will always be a pleasant memory to the people of Portland. Many enjoyed the day by private picnics to the various points that can be reached in a few minutes' ride by trolley car or railroad.

THE PARADE.

A Little Late in Starting But the Time Was Made Up.

The parade was delayed a few minutes in starting owing to the late arrival of the Third Regiment and the naval battalion. The battalion reached headquarters at First and Madison streets at 2 o'clock, and the regiment wheeled into line 10 minutes later. Grand Marshal Summers had all other divisions in readiness, and the moment the regiment reached headquarters the order of march was given. A platoon of police, under Captain John T. Moore, led, followed by General Owen Summers, the grand marshal, and his aids, who were: General C. U. Gantenbein, Captain W. S. Gilbert and Messrs. Robert J. O'Neil, C. A. Bell, J. P. Kennedy, North, Vollan and Rittispacher.

FIRST DIVISION.

National Guard, Naval Battalion and Artillery Turned Out 542 Men.

The military division, which was first in the parade, turned out 542 men, of whom 420 marched with the Third Regiment, 62 with Battery A, of the artillery, and 60 with the naval battalion. Colonel Edward Everett, of the Third Regiment, rode in front, with his aids, who were: E. C. Mears, chief-of-staff, Robert C. Yeffney, Captain Lawrence K. Knapp, Captain Josiah Kemp, Captain Robert L. Gillespie, and Captain Alexander H. Kerr. Next came the Third Regiment Band of 27 pieces. Then followed the Third Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Jubitz. The First Battalion was under Major Fielding S. Kelly, and consisted of Company C, Captain Arthur W. Clothier; Company A, Captain Martin; Company D, First Lieutenant A. L. Trowbridge; and Company G, Captain Charles E. McDonell. The Second Battalion was under Major G. C. von Egloffstein, and consisted of Company B, Captain T. N. Dunbar; Company F, Captain Frank S. Baker, and Company E, Captain Charles T. Smith. The Hospital Corps was commanded by Sergeant Bodley.

The Naval Battalion, in two divisions, was under Lieutenant-Commander Robert E. Davis. The other officers in line were: Lieutenants W. T. Bird, D. W. Stevens, H. W. Ormandy and Henry D. Story, and Ensigns Ned Smith, William N. Denny and F. A. Sherman.

Battery A brought up in the rear of the division, and made a fine showing with its new guns. It was officered by Captain H. U. Welch and Lieutenants Lee M. Clark and C. L. Perkins.

SECOND DIVISION.

Many Vehicles Attractively Decorated With Choice Flowers.

The second, or floral division, under command of Dr. B. E. Miller, fell into line from Main street, led by Caprio's band of 16 pieces. Following this came the traditional Liberty car, in charge of Captain J. P. Shaw. It was driven by G. T. Lawrence, as Uncle Sam, who handled his six horses with grace and skill. The occupants included a Goddess of Liberty, her maids and pages, and children representing every state in the Union, and they literally packed the huge conveyance, and conveyed the impression that if this country keeps expanding two liberty cars will be soon needed in Fourth of July celebrations. Following is a list of the occupants of the car:

Miss Columbia—Bessie Fitzgerald.
Maids of honor—Lelah Drew, Ester Savransky.
Pages—Ralph Fitzmiller, Arthur Taylor.
States—

Pearl Nudelman	Maud Kelley
Becky Goldenstein	Minnie Howe
Hazel Faber	Olevina Ireland
Blanche Allen	Julia Shea
Elsie Buston	Julia Lagrand
Vada Boylan	Beulah Drew
Edith Holmes	Lealah Drew
Edith Stuart	Sadie Eastman
Leslie Lawrence	Delta Pio
Fay Lawrence	Lelz Pio
Lizzie Smith	Rose Savansky
Ethel Lee	Mary Legrand
Pearl Monday	Clara Ruvenosky
Hattie Bell Foster	Myrtle Dement
Margerete Camp	Ada Parker
Hannah Woldocks	Goldie Grissom
Wava Parker	Jessie Smith
Hilda Gassett	Berice Swan
Helen Gassett	Dora Wells
Berenstice Hanigan	Lottie Wells
Edna McDonald	Lena Hooker
Bessie Lucker	Lorine Du Brill
Alice Renstren	Muriel Gilbert

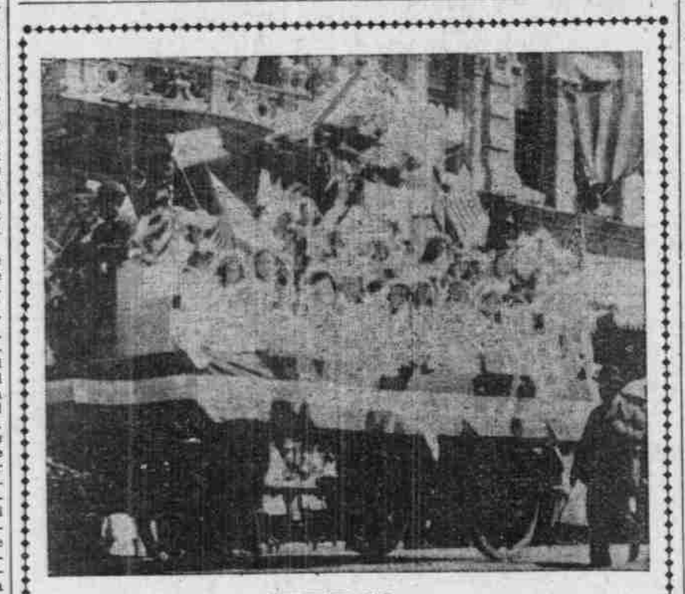
Next came a large float embowered in greenery, and decorated with flowers. It contained the children who have been playing "Titania" at the Marquam. All were in costume, the queen in royal garb, fairies with gauze wings, and gray-headed gnomes peeping from openings in the greenery, the whole presenting an attractive spectacle.

A number of private carriages and traps magnificently decorated with a profusion of flowers followed. Hothouses, gardens, fields and forests had been laid under contribution to furnish the decorations. Among the most prominent were the following:

E. H. Wemme's automobile, having a large spread eagle arranged in front as if drawing the vehicle, the ribbons being held by little Miss Otten, attired as Goddess of Liberty, for whom a coachman's seat had been extemporized. In the seat beside Mr. Wemme was the maid of honor, who held a sunshade over her. The vehicle was literally covered with palms, ferns, roses, flags and all sorts of flowers, till nothing of it could be seen, and a long floral fan tail extended six feet behind, weighed down with roses, etc.

John Vince drove a vehicle handsomely decorated with flowers, ribbons and greenery. The wheels, covered with sweet peas, palms, lilies, roses, carnations and many other beautiful flowers, covered the entire vehicle. The shafts were entwined with asparagus tenuissimes enough for a dozen "brides' bouquets," and the harness was ornamented with flowers and ribbons.

Following this was a children's pony cart, driven by Miss Ethel Vince, the owner, accompanied by Master and Miss Lewis, and Roy Feidenheimer. The trap and pony were completely concealed under a mass of flowers and greenery, above which rose the smiling, happy faces of the occupants.



LIBERTY CAR.

"Cleopatra's Barge," furnished by the Wonder Costume Company, was a novel and beautiful exhibit. A canoe-shaped float, with swan-like prow, ornamented and canopied with a profusion of flowers, occupied by "Miss Cleopatra" and one of her suite, in ancient helmet and costume, sailed gracefully along and puzzled many to know what it represented.

A. Herbert, a Mount Tabor florist, turned out a wagon loaded and covered with flowers. A miniature log cabin occupied the rear of the vehicle, so embowered in flowers that but little of it could be seen. Masses of ferns, geraniums, sweet peas, lobelia, covered the wheels and the whole vehicle, from the midst of which peered forth the two tanned, sturdy boys in charge. On all the outfits flowers were lavished and squandered, and the only thing lacking was room for more.

A number of private rigs followed, all more or less flower-bedecked, and ornamented, one occupied by ladies in white, sheltered under a huge Japanese umbrella, being the most striking.

THIRD DIVISION.

Civic Organizations Exhibited a Number of Catchy Features.

The third division was an attractive display. It was commanded by E. House, who was assisted by the following aids: Thomas Condon, Dr. Sedgast, William Smith, Frank Bruhn, John Perry and Ed Glos.

The Mt. Tabor Band led, and following came the Order of Lions. This feature comprised a company of Scottish Knights in uniforms of red coats, dark trousers, boots, helmets, and carrying spears and shields. Captain E. L. McFayden was in command. A ladies' float completed this display.

Next in line was Branch No. 82, National Letter-Carriers' Association, with 50 men. The men wore the regulation uniforms of gray, and made a neat appearance.

Following was the American-born Chinese Association, commanded by Captain Seid Back, Jr. The boys were attired in white caps with black bands, blue military coats, and white pantaloons, and marched in good time. They turned out 30 strong.

The baseball teams in carriages came next, and a float of Custer Lodge No. 2088, Coming Men of America, drawn by four horses, finished this division. This is a juvenile patriotic society. The boys were uniformed, and the float was tastefully decorated with the National colors.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Trades Unions Make a Fine Display of Portland's Industries.

Trades Unions made up the fourth division, which was commanded by State Senator Robert D. Inman. It was led by Brown's Military Band of 20 pieces. First in line were 100 members of the Painters' and Decorators' Union, with an attractive grotto-shaped float decorated with flowers. The men made an excellent showing in their working dress of white. Their marshal was H. Henneman. The float was a credit to G. Wigg, L. M. Dobyns, H. Vehring, W. Noffke, F. M. Thompson, E. T. Porter, W. K. Freeman, B. Biglow, E. F. Smith and A. V. Nawratil, composing the committee on arrangements. The wagon used was lent by the Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co., and the following master painters and decorators and firms contributed to make the display a success: Sutcliffe & Blied, Ernest Miller, Jesse Waddell, E. H. Moorehouse & Co., Freeborn & Co., Henry Berger, Rasmussen & Co., Cline Paint Company, W. P. Fuller & Co., Fisher, Thorsen & Co., Chase Paint & Oil Company, J. H. Kistler, T. Wertz, Strowbridge Paint Company, Botsford & Co., Holman & Hughes, Sheehy Bros., H. Olsen, C. W. Batcheller, James McKinley, H. M. Black, S. S. McFadden, H. P. Christenson & Co., and the W. P. Berger Sign Company.

Following the painters came the Lathers' and then the Millmen's Union 240 stong. One float was equipped with buzz and band saws, which were kept on the go in imitation of a sawmill in operation. Though Multnomah County cuts over 200,000,000 feet of lumber, and Portland is the greatest lumber manufacturing city on the Pacific Coast, few know what lumber manufacture is other than as they judge it from the noise the big saws make as they rip through a huge stick in the mills. Four exhibits of lumber in wagon-loads were made, two by Inman, Paulsen & Co., and one each by the Portland Lumbering & Manufacturing Company and the North Pacific Lumber Company. While all were creditable and prize-winners anywhere in the world, the most imposing, perhaps, was the giant stick which constituted the North Pacific Company's exhibit. It was 29 feet long by 34x36 inches, contained 2958 feet of lumber, and weighed five tons.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Italian and Swiss Residents in Gardening and Dairying.

The Italian citizens of Multnomah County headed the fifth division, commanded by Marshal R. Buetikofer, with a display that was entirely new in Portland. The natives of Italy resident here are mostly engaged in vegetable raising, and the products of their industry were shown on a number of floats, representing the industry from seeding time to the disposal of the toothsome edibles in the city.

Their first mammoth float, drawn by four gally bedecked horses, was the conception of G. B. Boitano. Real soil, divided off into vegetable patches, occupied the platform, and men were seen planting seed, and also digging the mature products. Hoes, rakes and other gardening tools were deftly used, as the float was drawn through the various streets.

The next float represented the washing of the recently dug vegetables, according to the routine practiced in the suburban gardens, after which they were tied up in bunches, ready for retailing. This was Joe Nolin's contribution to the parade, and drew forth considerable favorable comment.

Then followed vegetable wagons, piled high with the finest of cabbage, onions, turnips, lettuce, asparagus, pie-plant, green peas, beans, etc., from Johnson Creek and Columbia Slough, the whole surmounted with flags and bunting. The last series of wagons were those of peddlers and were as tastily got up as those in advance. The Italian portion of the parade dealt strictly in business, and very little reference, if any, was made to the mother country. Portland people who saw yesterday's parade now realize where their fresh vegetables come from. To Detective John Cordano much credit is due for the enthusiasm with which he worked among his countrymen in getting up the various floats.

The Swiss Section.

The Swiss division, which followed the Italians, dealt largely with patriotic and historical subjects, and was both pretty and instructive. The band of the Portland Manual Training School was given the post of honor in leading off, and their neat uniforms and sweet music were generally delivered. The Swiss band followed in a tastily decorated wagon, and played the airs of Switzerland at intervals. Then came a St. Bernard Monk, in brown gown and cowl, leading a big Mastiff, upon whose neck a small keg was fastened, as the monks of the Alps do when hunting in the deep snow, for exhausted travelers. H. Pfister personated the Monk.

The Swiss liberty car was made up in honor of the United States and the Alpine Republic. Twenty-two little girls in white, with red crowns, represented the 22 cantons of Switzerland; Miss Emma Schuttel was the Goddess of Liberty, and Miss Lydia, her sister, Patria Columbia, the Swiss goddess.

Swiss industries were represented in a float in which Miss Lizzie Schild personated "Helvetia." Uncle Sam, who sat beside her, was personated by Fred Whitmer. Girls running spinning wheels occupied the body of the float, which was driven by John Schuttel.

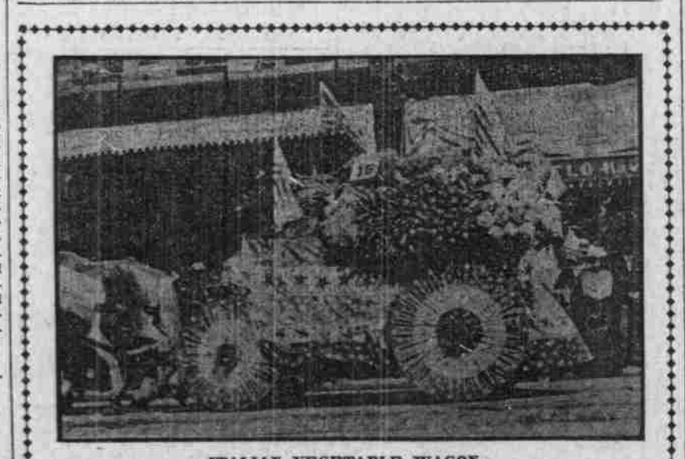
William Tell, the archer, accompanied by the boy from whose head the apple was shot, occupied a tastily adorned float. A. Keller represented the historical Tell, and the lad with the apple was A. Bigger. A huge painting, a mountain scene with its pastoral industries surmounted the float, with the legend "Switzerland, the Oldest Republic on Earth. 1291-1901."

Swiss citizens mounted and on foot, clad in the picturesque costume of their country, showed the thousands of spectators how Swiss dressed in the olden times. The weapons they carried were the battle-ax, the "morning star," or spiked club, and were made in this city, from historical descriptions. Blue blouses, white leggins and straw hats, trimmed with the Swiss colors, white and red, suggested the thought that the people of Switzerland are given more to bright colors in their apparel than those of the rest of Europe.

The dairy float was one of the striking exhibits of the Swiss division, as the method in which cheese is made among the Alps, contrasting with the modern methods in vogue here, were shown. The suggestion emblazoned in the float "Dairying Has Brought Wealth to Switzerland and Will Bring Wealth to Oregon," met with hearty approbation all along the line of march.

The Portland Dairy Association's pretty float was followed by a long line of city milkmen with decorated wagons, among which was a rather dilapidated vehicle, loaded with rusty cans, and a boy industriously working a Douglas pump, showing how the milkmen of old used to water their milk, a practice long since abandoned, of course. Cows on wagons and cows on foot suggested where the lacteal fluid comes from these days, and the cow bells tinkling through the streets, reminded people of the old days when they dwelt on the farm and saved up the eggs and cream for the city markets. Altogether the Italian and Swiss divisions will long be remembered in Portland as a pleasing and appropriate sight.

SWISS HISTORICAL FLOAT.



ITALIAN VEGETABLE WAGON.

REVIEW BY MAYOR ROWE.

Col. Coolidge, One of the Heroes of Tien Tsin, in the Stand.

Most people saw the parade down town so there was not a crush in the vicinity of the reviewing stand opposite the park, which was really the coolest spot in the city. The parade reached Park and Columbia streets at 3 o'clock, and waited for the floats to catch up and close the gaps in the line. At 3:15 General Summers started the parade north on West Park street for the review by Mayor Rowe. To the right of the Mayor stoood Colonel Charles A. Coolidge, one of the American heroes of Tien Tsin, and General Daniel W. Burke. Other officials in the stand were F. W. Mulkey, the orator of the day, City Auditor T. C. Devlin, County Commissioners Mack and Showers, and Councilmen Masters and Glisan.

The military officers bared their heads as they passed, and the private soldiers marched by at present arms. All the bands played patriotic airs and the fife and drum corps of the Manual Training School tuned the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." The review ended at 4 o'clock.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

Cleopatra's Barge Won First Money in the Floral Division.

After the review, the judges on exhibits in the parade, J. G. Mack, Charles Wilson, W. A. Cleland, William Showers and E. H. Kilham, got together and made the following awards:

Floral division—

For the best-decorated double team, trap, automobile or other vehicle—First prize, $50, to Cleopatra's barge; second, $25, to E. H. Wemme's automobile.

Best-decorated single team, trap or other vehicle—First prize, $25, to John Vince's cart; second, $15, to A. Herbert's log cabin.

Civic division—

For the best-uniformed and drilled organization with float—Prize $75, won by the Lions.

Organization turning out the largest number of men—Prize $50, won by Mail Carriers' Union.

Most attractive float—First prize, $25, won by the Swiss spinners; second, $15, won by the William Tell exhibit.

Most unique float—Prize $10, won by the Italian vegetable garden.

Trades displays—

Most unique manufacturer's float, with escort—First prize, $75, won by the Painters' and Decorators' Union; second prize, $50, won by Inman, Poulsen & Co.'s saw mill in operation.

Organization parading the largest number of men—Prize $25, won by the Millmen's Union.

Most unique float—Prize $15, won by the Swiss buttermakers.

Most comical float—Prize $10, won by the boy who pumped water into rusty milk cans.

As there were no children's carriages in the floral display, the $15 set aside for that contest was divided as follows by the committee: Five dollars each to Italian vegetable wagons Nos. 5 and 47, and $5 to milk wagon No. 16.

H. E. WEMME'S AUTOMOBILE.

AT THE MARQUAM GRAND.

Short Address by Mayor Rowe; Oration by Councilman Mulkey.

The literary exercises, which took place at the Marquam Grand Theater immediately after the parade, were of a very interesting character, and were listened to by a large audience. Brown & Driscoll's band discoursed patriotic and popular airs, which included "Hail, Columbia," "Red, White and Blue," "Yankee Doodle," "America," "Away Down South in Dixie," "Star-Spangled Banner," "Maryland, My Maryland," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," "Old Dan Tucker," and numerous others.

Miss Maud Springer, a new candidate for public favor, who is only 16 years of age, sang "The Red, White and Blue" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" in a rich, ringing soprano voice, and was the recipient of much hearty applause. Vesta Townsend recited "The Rising of 1776" with fine dramatic effect, and in response to a well-deserved encore gave an equally creditable rendition of James Whitcomb Riley's piece, "Old Glory." The recitation of "Independence Bell" by E. A. Jewell was well done, also the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Professor W. M. Rasmus.

Mayor Rowe, who acted as presiding officer, was introduced by General O. Summers, as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the honor to introduce to you as president of the day the Hon. H. S. Rowe, who will preside over this meeting until its termination.

Mayor Rowe's Address.

In response, Mayor Rowe made the following brief address:

We are assembled today to celebrate the one-hundred-and-twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of liberty. It is a time when there is no North, no South, no East, no West. In every section of this broad land, among all classes of people, there are rejoicings at this time, political and sectional differences are laid aside, the strife of commercialism is forgotten, and our 80,000,000 of people are given to a review of noble sacrifices and daring deeds which were incidental to the establishment of liberty and the organization of a representative republican government, in which the hopes of centuries are fulfilled, and which Edward Everett said "marks an era in human affairs, a discovery in the great science of social life, compared with which everything else that terminates in the temporal interests of man sinks into insignificance."

It is indeed a fit time for all the festivities which characterize this National holiday, and yet we should not give ourselves wholly to thoughtless pleasures and senseless demonstrations. We should hold in thoughtful and grateful remembrance the sufferings and sacrifices through which our Nation has been organized and maintained. He who would not on this day remember the illustrious dead, the homeless children, the ruined heaps of the labor of years incidental to the glorious victories we have achieved, would be unworthy of the blessings which he enjoys as an American, a citizen of the Republic which is the hope of humanity, the beacon light which must show to the nations of the earth that representative constitutional government is a real and practical accomplishment.

It is with these conceptions of the day that I find a pleasure in inaugurating this programme, and for which I ask your attention, and especially do I request your consideration of the words of wisdom from the speakers of the occasion, for they have studied the questions and issues appropriate for this time.

A prayer by the chaplain, Rev. C. J. O'Reilly, followed, in which the counsel of God was asked to be bestowed upon the President, the people, Congress, the Governor, Judges and other officers, the invocation concluding as follows:

Look down with most gracious eyes upon our country, made by thee, so fair, so rich in nature's gifts; add unto them, the favors in grace, and let America be what our hearts wish her for long ages to come, in civil freedom and social happiness, the most Christian among the nations of earth; through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

In making the introduction preceding the delivery of the oration, Mayor Rowe said: "It is a great pleasure to introduce as the orator of the day a native son of Oregon. I have the honor to introduce the Hon. F. W. Mulkey."

Councilman Mulkey's Oration.

Mr. Mulkey spoke for about one-half an hour, and his remarks were frequently applauded. He began by saying:

This, above all others, is the Nation's hour. At this time we are met in anniversary of that event that assured to us this magnificent heritage of freedom that we now so much enjoy. In a sense, the observation of this day commemorates the birth of our nation, and in a greater degree it represents the triumph of those principles upon which the Government was founded. A century and a quarter have passed, and our star of destiny has not yet shot its course. The world has come to see that constitutional liberty is not an iridescent bubble upon the stream of time, to fade and burst with the first stress of human adversities. We view this commonwealth, holding the great torch of enlightenment. Its bones are moistened with marrow, it has grown strong enough to strike down with deadly blows the last of the middle-age tyrannies that so long flourished in this Western Hemisphere. Its existence has uncrowned rulers of absolute monarchies, and the moral suasion of its successes has reduced the throne of its parent country to a shadow and a hollow mockery. The great common people hold the sovereignty in this country. They are the uncrowned kings, and their scepter is an equality of opportunity, and now in these early days of the twentieth century, the rarest and purest example of a just government instituted among men is upon the American shore.

The speaker reviewed in an interesting way the grievances of the forefathers of the United States, some of the events of the Revolution, and the deliberations of Congress concerning the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, when John Adams said:

Sir, before God I believe the hour is come. My judgment approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, all that I am, all that I hope for in this life, I am now ready here to stake upon it, and I leave off as I began, that, live or die, survive or perish, I am for this declaration. It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God it shall be my dying sentiment—independence now and independence forever!

In conclusion, Mr. Mulkey said:

It is not necessary to trace the development of the American idea to the present time. Its history and its success are known to us all. The stable character of this Government has been established. The designating of the exercise and distribution of power essential to a central administration by the exactness of written statement in the form of a constitution has been convenient, but not altogether adhered to. Durability and flexibility required the introduction of implied powers.

While our Constitution, with the modification that I have suggested, has served us in every emergency, it does not follow that the existence of a written constitution is the only method of disseminating the liberalities and safeguards that should accompany the necessary restraining powers incident to the regulation of individual or general conduct in a state. Domestic tranquillity in this country is no longer entirely dependent upon such principles as the "consent of the governed" and the "right of representation." Their disappearance to a great extent was coeval with the overthrow of the theory of the "divine right of Kings." Their effectiveness as sensible doctrine presupposed a superior power, temporal in nature, transmitting the right of exercise to a lineal heir, irrespective of fitness or qualification. They both contemplated the existence of an original and exclusive authority, which was not of self-selection. It was their purpose to wrench from that authority the right of ratification. What they asked for was something ausiliary in its nature. In a government of the people the exercise of the functions of government is upon the plan of universal agency. No one is in being from whom the right of representation can be demanded. To obtain the consent of the governed would be but to ask the people to affirm or disaffirm in the affairs of the government of the people, by the people and for the people. This, of course, would be but a ratification of what in the first instance was of their own creation. No, the bases of principles of this government are a high intelligence, a freedom from prejudice, a purity of public opinion, and, in the words of an author, "a government dependent for its existence upon the intelligence and purity of public opinion cannot long maintain itself unchanged, unless the ideas upon which it was founded be uniformly taught to each successive generation of people."

Father O'Reilly closed the exercises with the following benediction:

O God, we pray thee, bless and guard our country. We invoke upon this great American Republic and her citizens the favor of the God of nations, in whose most gracious keeping she has been from the day of her birth to the present hour. Most fortunate is it for America that the people hold by the deepest roots of their being to a God and a Savior. The surest foundation of the Republic is the undying religious spirit of the American people. May God enable us to perpetuate in ourselves and in our fellow Americans, in the rising generation, the precious heritage of American citizenship, and enable us to bequeath to our posterity the religious spirit and noble patriotism of the fathers of this Republic. May the blessings of Almighty God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, descend upon us and dwell with us forever. Amen.

END OF THE CELEBRATION.

Fireworks Display on the East Side Witnessed by Thousands.

The fireworks display on the East Side last night was a fitting close of a day of powder and smoke. It began and ended in flame. The river never has been more prettily illuminated, and the night was a perfect one for a display of the kind. The moonlight was faint, and the man in the moon was so jealous of the brilliant effect of the fireworks that he persuaded the moon to hang low on the horizon until the supply of rockets and colored fires gave out.

Crowds lined the Burnside-street and steel bridges, and an army of sightseers occupied all avenues of approach on the East Side. As the rockets began to roar and splutter, the children said "Oh," in subdued tones, and as the fireworks increased in grandeur, the little ones gradually grew silent in wonder. The various set pieces were easily recognized, and liberally applauded, and when the last rocket went up, in yellow fire, with a glittering tail, everybody said "Good night."

EAST SIDE NEWS.

Woodmen of the World Wil Build on East Sixth Street.

Plans are being considered for the proposed building for Multnomah Camp No. 77, Woodmen of the World, on the ground recently purchased on East Sixth street. For something over $1500 a piece of ground was secured on the east side of East Sixth, between East Washington and East Alder streets, 62½x200. It is proposed to erect a building facing East Sixth exclusively for lodge purposes. The structure will stand back from the street between 10 and 20 feet, and will be about 80 feet deep, and take up the entire width of the lot. A full basement will be excavated and the dirt used to fill up the East Seventh street end. Foundation walls will be so constructed that a brick structure can be put on them some time in the future, although it is contemplated to put up a frame building at present. The structure will contain a large hall, ante-rooms and banquet hall. The cost will be between $3000 and $4000. A member of the camp said the building will be plain, but will be roomy and comfortable, and especially planned for lodges. A joint stock company will be formed, and shares will be sold for $1 each. Already over $2000 of the shares have been subscribed, and there is no doubt that the entire sum required for the building will be quickly secured. Multnomah camp has 800 members, and these will likely take all the shares. The camp undertook to buy a lot on Grand avenue and the cheapest available site was held at $4500.

TUB TRUTHS.

A DROP of ink will color a whole glass of water. It is an inch of yeast which makes a pan of bread rise, and a single cake of soap containing unabsorbed alkali can ruin a hundred times its cost in laces and fine embroidery. After all, is it wise to take such risks with common soap? Of course you can get along without Ivory Soap. So can a wagon without axle grease—but it goes hard.

COPYRIGHT 1895 BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI

St. Mary's Home Benefit.

The picnic given yesterday at Cedar Park by the Catholic congregations of the city for the benefit of St. Mary's Orphans' Home was a pronounced success both socially and financially. Hundreds of people, taking advantage of a chance to escape the din and noise of the streets, and anxious to contribute more or less to the aid of so worthy an object, spent most of the day at the park. The most spirited event of the day was the voting contest for the most popular young lady. Five parishes were represented and more than 8000 chances were sold. Miss Smith, of St. Francis' parish, with 4529½ votes, was awarded the prize, a handsome gold watch. After the contest was over the pleasant announcement was made that Archbishop Christie would, in return for the interest shown in the contest, give to each of the other contestants a watch in token of his appreciation of the services performed by the young ladies. The entire receipts of the picnic will be devoted to St. Mary's Home, at Beaverton.

Montavilla Side-Track Proposition.

There will be a meeting of the Montavilla Sub-Board of Trade this evening in Aylsworth hall on the Base Line road. The main business to be considered will be the side-track proposition. For some time the matter has laid dormant. About $250 of the $450 required to secure a strip of ground 1500x100 has been raised, leaving $200 yet to be secured. This land is required for the side-track and depot purposes by the O. R. & N. Company before the track will be built. The land is owned by W. E. Brainard, and comprises 3 1-3 acres. The option at these figures will close today, but the board hopes to secure extention of time. Some of the far-seeing men at Montavilla realize that they must get this side-track before they can hope to introduce factories and secure stockyards, and have been working hard for several months to raise the bonus.

Change in Street Names Asked For.

An ordinance has been drawn making changes in the names of certain streets in Sellwood. The ordinance changes First to Sixth, Second to Seventh, Third to Eighth, and so on up to Eleventh. Also Willamette to Grand avenue, Marion to Arlon avenue, Clackamas to Alton avenue, Central to Sherrett avenue, Multnomah to Molalla avenue, and Linn to Wallalu avenue. These changes are the result of the work of a committee from the Sellwood Sub-Board of Trade, and are for the purpose of making the streets correspond with those in East Portland, and do away with conflict of names of streets having similar names in other portions of the city.

Petition Not Signed.

The petition for the improvement of Grand avenue between Belmont and East Burnside streets, is not signed sufficiently to carry the improvement. Enough have signed to improve between Belmont and East Stark streets, through the business district. A few property owners north of East Stark have signed, but a good many who signed the other petition circulated some time ago and presented to the City Council, without conditions, now decline to favor the improvement.

Answer Filed.

H. H. Newhall, of the East Side Bank, has filed his answer in Justice Vreeland's court, to the suit of J. B. Easter, who asks for a commission of $50 for collection of a note of $1900 from the Centenary Methodist Church. It is a general denial of liability for the commission. The trial will probably be before a jury, and the time will be set for the hearing this week.

Death of Mrs. A. F. Neunert.

Mrs. A. F. Neunert died yesterday at her home, 539 Milwaukie street. She was 67 years and 10 months old. Mr. and Mrs. Neunert had been residents of Portland for the past 22 years. At one time they lived in South Portland, where they had a grocery. Mrs. Nat Lang, of Portland, is a daughter.

East Side Notes.

Bert Oller, who sustained a severe stroke of paralysis several weeks ago, has partially recovered. His right arm is still useless.

A meeting of the Sellwood Sub-Board of Trade will be held this evening at Firemen's Hall. It is expected that a report from the cannery will be received.

Henry Bateman, of Mount Tabor, while racing with a companion on the Base Line road Wednesday, was thrown from his wheel and severely injured. He struck on his head and was rendered unconscious for a time. No bones were broken, and he will be around in a few days.

Wise Bros. & Wright, dentists, The Failing.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

Warm weather weakens, but Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens, regardless of the season. Try it.